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ing of the masses, and numerous specimens of statoblasts also received, are all referable to the *Pectinatella magnifica*. I had been prepared for this announcement by repeated information of medical students from the southwestern portion of our country. Some of them have stated they had seen these jelly-like masses even as large as a half-bushel measure. Mr. Stimpson, the accurate naturalist, has informed me, that as early as 1850 he had detected large brain-like masses of Polyzoa attached to stones in the Middlesex canal, near Boston. As *Pectinatella*, so far as my observations go, has always been found attached to branches of trees, perhaps from the difference of habit, the brain-like masses may prove to be distinct.

Dr. Leidy further exhibited drawings of a species of *Fredericella*, which is found in the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, near Philadelphia, and also in Lily Pond, near Newport. He has not yet positively ascertained whether the species is different from that found in Europe. He added, that two years since he had detected a species of *Lophopus* in the Schuylkill river, but he had not yet had leisure to determine its character.

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Nov. 9th.

Twenty-seven members present.

A paper was presented for publication in the Proceedings entitled : Notes on American Land Shells, No. IV, by W. G. Binney, and was referred to a Committee.

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Nov. 16th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Thirty-five members present.

The following note, relating to the fossils presented this evening by Mr. David Christy, was read :

This fossil I have supposed to be the *Orthis bellarugosa*, CONRAD, which must have been figured from a young specimen. Hall's *O. insculpta* is an old worn specimen of it, sent by myself before we had discovered the locality for perfect specimens. It occurs at Oxford, Ohio, about 200 ft. below the Cliff Limestone, and has a vertical range of only a few feet. Its geographical range is extensive. The locality from which the best specimens come is 14 miles west of Oxford, where they occur in marlite, and the associated fossils I will give accurately hereafter.

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Nov. 23d.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Thirty-five members present.

The following papers were presented for publication in the Journal :

Description of the Embryonic forms of thirty-eight species of Unionidæ, by Isaac Lea, LL.D.

New Unionidæ of the United States, by Isaac Lea, LL.D.

And one for publication in the Proceedings, entitled :

Catalogue of Birds collected by A. A. Henderson, M. D., U. S. N., at Hakodadi, Island of Jesso, Japan, with notes, by John Cassin.

And were referred to Committees.

[Nov.

Mr. Cassin called attention to the specimens of *Hesperiphona vespertina* presented by Mr. J. D. Sergeant, which were procured in northern Illinois, and stated that since the description of the species by Mr. Wm. Cooper, it has not been collected east of the Mississippi, and is but rarely found east of the Rocky Mountains.

Nov. 30th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Thirty-four members present.

On Report of the respective Committees the following papers were ordered to be printed in the Journal:

Description of the Embryonic forms of thirty-eight species of *Unionidæ*, by Isaac Lea, LL.D.

New *Unionidæ* of the United States, by Isaac Lea, LL.D.,

And the following in the Proceedings:

Catalogue of Birds collected by A. A. Henderson, M. D., U. S. Navy, at Hakodadi, Island of Jesso, Japan, with notes and descriptions of new species,

BY JOHN CASSIN.

During a cruise of the U. S. ship Portsmouth, Captain A. H. Foote, U. S. Navy, commanding, recently completed, a very interesting collection of birds and collections in other departments of Natural History were made by Dr. A. A. Henderson, Surgeon, U. S. Navy, and Member of this Academy. Mainly the birds were obtained at Hakodadi, in the Island of Jesso, the most northern of the Empire of Japan, and in the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, and the collection contains so many species, little known and otherwise of high interest, that we have deemed it proper to prepare catalogues for publication. The present paper contains birds from Hakodadi, exclusively, but we propose shortly to give a catalogue of those from the Philippines, to include also another collection recently received from the same Islands.

Though the fullest encouragement and every facility was cheerfully granted by Captain Foote, opportunities for collecting birds only presented, favorable in any considerable degree, at the two points mentioned. The U. S. ship Portsmouth, it will be remembered, was in the Chinese Seas during the recent troubles, and it was undoubtedly most fortunate for the interests of the United States that such an accomplished and efficient officer as Captain Foote was in command and so faithfully maintained and defended the dignity of his flag and the reputation of his country.

The present collection was made at Hakodadi in October, 1857.

1. *MILVUS MELANOTIS*, Temm. and Schleg.

*Milvus melanotis*, Temm. and Schleg., Faun. Jap. Aves, p. 14, (1850.)

*Falco cheela*, Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 14, (1790)?

*Milvus govinda*, Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1832, p. 81?

Temm. and Schleg., Faun. Jap. Aves, pl. 5, 6. Gould, B. of Asia, pt. 4, pl. 1?

Apparently a young male of this species, very much resembling the figures in Faun. Jap. cited above, (pl. 5,) but with the wing coverts and shorter quills tipped and edged with dull white. The entire under parts are also striped longitudinally and in the middle of the feathers with a dull yellowish white.

This bird is scarcely to be distinguished from the species usually known as *Milvus govinda*, of which a beautiful and very accurate figure is given by Mr. 1858.]